

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 4928. 號四廿月四年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1879.

日四初月三閏年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GORDON & GORDON, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, 30, Cornhill.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSENY, 18, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAY & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HENNINGSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Saigon, Cambodia & Co., Amoy, Wilson, Nicholls & Co., Foochow, HENDERSON & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WATSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,800,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK.

ER. BELLINGHAM, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq.

H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSON, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

A. MOYER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 5 " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £160,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH IN HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, versus MAHMOUD CHOY KHEEY, sued for and on behalf of all the Partners, comprising the Firm of NUSSEY KESWICK & Co.—Suit No. 3, Original Jurisdiction.

By Order of CHARLES F. A. SANGSTER, Esq., Sheriff, under direction from the Registrar of the Supreme Court, by virtue of an Execution in the Supreme Court in the above-named Suit.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 26th April, 1879, at 2 p.m., at the residence of Messrs NUSSEY KESWICK & Co.,—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—Office Desks, Tables, Chairs, Copying Press, Shelves, and Scales.

Dining Table, Side-board, Crockery and Glassware, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Washstand, Toilet Table, Mirrors, Pictures, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 21, 1879. ap26

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY,

Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE

PIECES OF GROUND close to the water, viz:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

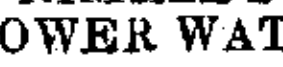
For further Particulars, apply to Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

EUGENE RIMMEL'S TROPICAL FLOWER WATER.



SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PREPARATIONS.

VOGEL & Co., Sole Agents for China.

Hongkong, February 19, 1879. my19

FOR SALE.

COKE.....\$7.50 per ton.

COAL TAR.....5 cents per gallon.

Delivery to be taken at the Gas Works, West Point.

Hongkong, April 16, 1879. ap30

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I and II, A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITZ, Ph.D., Tubingen.

Price: Five DOLLARS, or Two DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WATSON, Shanghai.

HONGKONG, March 1, 1879.

HONG LIST.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST, in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Intimations.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

CALCUTTA SUN HATS and HELMETS in New Shapes. CHRISTY'S SUMMER STRAW and FELT HATS.

ELWOOD'S EXTRA LIGHT PATENT AIR CHAMBER HELMETS. FRENCH LIGHT SUMMER BOOTS & SHOES, CANVAS SHOES.

ELECTRO-PLATED ICE PAILS, ICE TONGS, ICE SHOVELS, ICE PITCHERS.

The New ELECTRO-PLATED READING LAMPS for Kerosine, perfectly safe.

ELECTRO-PLATED CIGAR LAMPS, LAWN TENNIS BATS and BALLS.

POCKET SIFPHONIAS and WATERPROOF COATS.

AUTOMATON UMBRELLAS, PERFUMERY and TOILET SOAPS.

INDIA RUBBER AIR BEDS, CUSHIONS and PILLOWS.

The New CHIT BOOKS. MAPS OF AFGHANISTAN.

CAFFEITIERS. COCOA-NUT MATTING & MATS.

New SCARVES, BRACES and COLL. RS.

The PATENT LIFE JACKETS and SWIMMING BELTS.

MEZERSCHAU and BRIAR PIPES. DE LA RUE's and AMERICAN PLAYING CARDS.

The Celebrated HUNYADI JANOS MINERAL WATER.

SPRATT'S FIBRE DOG BISCUITS. MAGNIFYING GLASSES.

MAPS OF CHINA.

A Large COLLECTION OF WORKS OF REFERENCE.

FAMILY SCALES.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.

CLARETS, SAUTERNES and OTHER LIGHT SUMMER WINES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, April 2, 1879.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Articles of the Association of the Company, and of the Companies' Ordinance 1866, an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, situate at No. 7, Queen's Road, Hongkong, at 8 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 6th day of May next, for the purpose of passing a special Resolution making certain alterations in the Articles of Association of the Company to the following effect, viz:—

1. That the General Managers, with the sanction of the Consulting Committee, in any years that the accounts of the Company shall render it desirable, may pay losses wholly or in part out of the excess of the Reserve Fund over and above \$200,000, in order that contributing and other Shareholders may not unnecessarily be deprived of Bonus and Dividend; such changes to take effect from the 1st January, 1878.

2. That the annual bonus payable to contributing Shareholders and the annual contribution to the reserve fund be left to the discretion of the General Managers and Consulting Committee, and that the sum to be annually appropriated to dividend be subject to the approval of the Company in Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby also given that a Second Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held, at the same hour and place, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of May next, for the purpose of confirming such special Resolution as aforesaid.

Dated the 12th day of April, 1879.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

my20

PHOTOGRAPHY.

C. POPPELBAUM

begs to announce to the Community of Hongkong that he has taken over the BUSINESS of Mr H. SCHUREN—well-known in Hongkong—and is prepared to take PHOTOGRAPHS daily from 8 a.m. till 1 p.m. Having previously been employed by Mr SCHUREN, and had long experience in some of the most Celebrated Studios in Europe, he will take any Work in Photography, and is able to guarantee satisfaction to all who favour him with their Patronage. Photographs enlarged to life-size and finished in Artistic Style. Any Pictures not meeting with the approval of Patrons will not be charged for.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, April 21, 1879. my21

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Directors have declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on Shareholders Capital, payable at the Office of the Secretaries, on the 28th Instant, to SHAREHOLDERS of Record on the 21st Instant.

By Order of the Directors, RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

Shanghai, 18th April, 1879. my23

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned will in future be conducted under the Firm of SHARP & DANBY.

SHARP & Co., Estate Agents and Valuers.

WILLIAM DANBY, C. E., Architect and Surveyor.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by Messrs E. D. SASSON & Co.

Hongkong, April 17, 1879. my17

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & Co., Proprietors.

Hongkong, November 29, 1878. my29

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr WILLIAM SAWYER in our Firm CEASED on the 1st Instant. Mr W. WILSON will Sign the Firm in Liquidation.

WILSON & SAWYER, Architects, &c.

Hongkong, April 7, 1879. my7

WITH Reference to the above, I have admitted Mr SOTHEBY GODFREY BIRD as a Partner; the Business will henceforward be continued under the Name of 'WILSON & BIRD.'

W. WILSON.

Hongkong, April 7, 1879. my7

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from this Date.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879. jy1

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES ANDERSON, formerly Manager of the Pootow Docks, has this Day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

J. INGLIS & Co., Victoria Foundry, Wanchai.

Hongkong, April 1, 1879. jy8

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)

The Steamer "CRUSADER."

ROWIN, Master, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY Next, the 25th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, April 21, 1879. ap28

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship "ESMERALDA."

Capt. CULLEN, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 25th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, April 23, 1879. ap28

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship "DIAMANTE."

Capt. TREBARD, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 26th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, April 23, 1879. ap28

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "DOUGLAS."

Capt. YOUNG, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 26th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.

Hongkong, April 23, 1879. ap28

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Bark "STRAOATHRO."

MILLAR, Master.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, February 12, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "YOKOHAMA."

Commandant ROSE, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, April 22, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "YOKOHAMA."

Commandant GUYARD, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after the arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, April 22, 1879.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR VICTORIA (VANCOUVER'S ISLAND).

The A 1 American Bark "THOS. FLETCHER."

Capt. PENDLETON, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 29, 1879. ap29

FOR HONOLULU.

The A 1 American Ship "REPUBLIC."

Capt. HOLMES, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, April 1, 1879. my1

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Ship "ONEIDA."

Captain CLYMA, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, April 17, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "HAZE."

EVANS, Master.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, April 16, 1879.

Intimations.

Volume Seventh of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 4.—Vol. VII.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW" CONTAINS—

Jottings from the Book of Rites.
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.
The Ballads of the Shi-king.
Translations of Chinese School-books.
The Critical Discussions of Wang Ch'ung.
Alchemy in China.
Appendix to Wylie's, "Coins of the T'ang Dynasty."—Hien Fung Period.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries—

A Few Pretty Additions to Dr Douglas's Dictionary.

Travels in China.

Ancient Vases.

Inheritance.

Greeting the Spring.

Adoption.

The Term Kwal.

Mongol and Yun-pao.

Leaschold Usage.

Chinese Coins.

Coronation of the King of Lochoo.

The Ougir Alphabet.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, March 21, 1879.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship OCEANIC, from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature here, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

H. M. BLANCHARD,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 21, 1879. ap18

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Ex "Yangtze."

H. L. o/o Mr A. Marty, No. 1, 1 case

Arms, from Marseilles.

Ex "Andary."

Mout. Joubert, Hanoi, 2 cases Wax, from

Saigon.

Ex "Paiho."

AME (in diamond) Nos. 3, Order, 1 case

H. L. 3. Cotton, from L' dou.

S. P. Order, 22 bags Stones, from Madras.

Ex "Sindh."

M. F. C. 20 boxes Tobacco, from London.

K. J. (in diamond) No. 105, Order, 1 case

P. U. Linen, from London.

Hongkong, April 24, 1879.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

GOLDEN FLEET, British barque, Capt.

James Wiltshire.—Gibson & Co.

ONIDA, British ship, Captain S. Clyma.

—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

TAIWAN, German barque, Captain C.

Jensen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

QUEEN OF INDIA, British barque, Capt.

R. H. Cary.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

FLEETS CASTLE, British steamer, Capt.

Kidd.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

ALEXA, British barque, Captain George

Robb.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PARALOS, French barque, Captain T.

Passe.—Carlowitz & Co.

ANNIE W. WELSON, American barque,

Captain H. O. Winsor.—Order.

VICTORY, American barque, Captain F.

W. Call.—Order.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Hon. C. MAY having been compelled by serious illness to leave for England, the Undersigned, his Attorneys, will pay and receive all Accounts due by or to him.

LINSTED & Co.

Hongkong, April 24, 1879. ap27

TO LET—AT WANCHAI.

FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS.

For further Particulars, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, April 24, 1879. my8

TO LET.

(With immediate possession.)

Nos. 10 & 12, LYNDHURST TERRACE,

at present occupied by Messrs NOLAN & KESSELY & Co.

Apply to

LINSTED & Co.

Hongkong, April 24, 1879.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 23, Killarney, British steamer,

1000, Henry O'Neill, Saigon, 20, Rice.

—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

April 24, Hoi Chong Ching, Chinese gun-

boat, from Canton.

April 24, Cithurum, British ship, 1884,

H. Beadle, put back with loss of fore-

mast, main top-gallant-mast and jibboom,

and other damage. General.—WHEELER &

Co.

April 24, Esmeralda, British steamer, 395,

Cullen, Amoy April 23, General.—RUSSELL

& Co.

DEPARTURES.

Apr. 24, Washi, for Halphong.

24, Friedrich Perthes, for Whampoa.

24, Loudon Castle, for Hankow.

24, Chinkiang, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Antenor, for Shanghai.

Thomas Fletcher, for Victoria (V. S. S.).

Me-li, for Hoihow and Haiphong.

Yotlung, for Swatow.

Cassandria, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Killarney, from Saigon, 20 Chinese.

Per Cithurum, 20 Chinese.

Per Esmeralda, from Amoy, 300 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Loudon Castle, Major Rooko, R.A.,

to Singapore via Hankow.

Per Washi, for Halphong, 7 Chinese.

To DEPART.

Per Me-li, for Hoihow, &c., 40 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Killarney reports:

Last two days strong N.E. wind and heavy

head sea.

The British steamer Esmeralda reports:

Left Amoy on the 23rd inst.; had light

variable winds and fine weather through-

out. Passed H.M.S. Iron Duke off Cork's

Point, and H.M.S. Maggie and Frolic off

Oupohi Point.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For AMOY AND SHANGHAI.—

Per Antenor, at 11.30 a.m. To-morrow,

the 25th inst.

For MANILA.—

Per Esmeralda, at 11.30 a.m., on Friday,

the 25th inst.

For BANGKOK.—

Per Rajanathianahar, at 8.30 p.m., on

Friday, 25th inst.

For MANILA.—

Per Diamante, at 11.30 a.m., on Satur-

day, the 26th inst.

Per Crusader, at 0.30 p.m., on Saturday,

the 26th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOCHOW.—

Per Douglas, at 11.30 a.m., on Saturday,

the 26th inst.

For SAIGON.—

Per Killarney, at 4.30 p.m., on Wednes-

day, the 30th inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet Peiho will

be despatched on TUESDAY, the

25th inst., with Mails to and

through the United Kingdom and

Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits

Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon,

Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bom-

bay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet Oceanic

will be despatched on SATURDAY, the

3rd May, with Mails for Japan, San

Francisco, and the United States,

which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 p.m. Registry of Letters closes.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters

(except for Non-Union Countries) may

be posted on board the Packet with

Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage

until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies

(except the Bahamas and Hayti),

Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay

can no longer be sent by this route.

Hongkong, April 21, 1879. my8

HOURS OF CLOSING

THE CONTRACT MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing

Mails, &c., by both the British and

French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure.—

6 p.m.—Money Order Office closes; Post

Office closes except the NIGHT BOX,

which remains open all night.

Day of departure.—

7 a.m.—Post Office opens.

10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases.

Posting of all printed matter and

patterns ceases.

11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late

Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with

Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes

entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted

on board the packet with Late Fee of

18 cents until time of departure.

REMINDER FOR TO-MORROW

Shipping.

Crusader leaves for Manila.

Noon.—Esmeralda leaves for Manila.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, April 26:—

Noon.—Diamond leaves for Manila.

Noon.—Douglas leaves for Coast Ports.

2 p.m.—Sale of Household and Office

Furniture, &c., at Messrs Murray Kes-

sowjee & Co.

TUESDAY, April 29:—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of

Call and Europe.

WEDNESDAY, April 30:—

5 p.m.—Meeting of the Members of the

Hongkong Club.

SATURDAY, May 3:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s

Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San

Francisco.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

TUESDAY, May 6:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports

of Call and Europe.

3 p.m.—Extraordinary Meeting of the

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

TUESDAY, May 20:—

3 p.m.—Confirmatory Meeting of Hong-

kong Fire Insurance Company.

WEDNESDAY, May 23:—

Dividend of 5% on Shares of Yangtze

Insurance Association, payable at the

office of Russell & Co.

THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-

SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,

AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,

Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla

Water, and other Aromatic Waters.

The Dispensary is under direct and

continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced

at 8.00 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1879.

In view of the local discussion which

will probably follow the re-opening up of

the Blockade Question in the Legislative

Council here, it will be well for those

interested to know something of the line

which it is reported has been sketched

out by the present Governor. We have

expressed a hope, in a previous article,

that Mr. Pope Hennessy is sounder on

this question than Sir Thomas Wade

has ever been. If, as we verily believe,

the welfare of the Colony absorbs a great

part of the Governor's attention and

energies, there is every reason that he

should grapple with this difficulty *con amore*.

His known tendency to favour Chinese

in most things ought materially to

strengthen his influence in a matter

where he must in a sense deal directly

with Chinese officials or their special

opinions. To Mr. Hennessy the commu-

nity must now look for redress; and in

any action that he may see fit to take

towards regaining the fullest freedom of

the port, it ought to be remembered that

the advantage to accrue therefrom will

fall equally upon respectable native mer-

chants and the foreign mercantile com-

munity at large.

The smuggling, which furnishes the

principal ground or pretext for the exis-

tence of the objectionable Customs sta-

tions at the door of the Hongkong

Harbour, is carried on in two articles—

salt and opium. If, therefore, concessions

can be made which will not interfere

with the freedom of legitimate trade

here, they must be made in this direction,

viz., preventing so far as practicable

the illegitimate traffic in these commodities.

Now, so far as can be at present made

out, any reasonable restrictions on the

export of salt from this Colony would

not materially affect the freedom of the

native junk trade, as it is generally the

Chinese product that is used on the

mainland, and Hongkong is not a pro-

ducing port. Were, therefore, the Exe-

(£1,281); writer, £242 (£230); temporary employment of writers, £2,782 (£2,770); gas, £100 (£100); allowances in lieu of stationery, £44 (£52); various small expenses, £60 (£60); contingencies, £124 (£112); wages of £341 (£310), shipwrights, artificers, labourers, etc., £13,327 (£11,957); wages for yard service, £616 (£710); wages and clothing of the police employed in the yard, £3,080 (£3,060); total for Hongkong yard, £28,362 (£27,166).

Victualling Yard.—Wages of 24 (24) artificers and labourers, £973 (£946).

Hospital.—Deputy inspector-general of hospitals, £807 (£805); two surgeons, £701 (£700); clerk, £401 (£391); dispenser, £283 (£288); rent, etc., £2 (£2); gas, £120 (£120); allowances in lieu of stationery, £15 (£15); funerals, boatage, washing, and other small expenses, £150 (£133); wages, £1,282 (£1,252); total for the establishment, £3,761 (£3,665).

New Works Buildings.—Completion of sea-wall, £500; foundations for machinery, £100; minor works, under £500 each, viz., extension of boiler-shed, £400; taking down and re-erecting pattern-shed, etc., £60; shed for testing cables, £110; veranda on south side of factory, £30; renewal of part of floor of old rigging-shed, etc., £70; new quarters for storeman, Kowloon, £440; repairs and maintenance of buildings, £400; machinery, £752; total, £3,212.

Works, Repairs, &c., at Hospital.—Lighting conductors, £30; fixing boiler and hot-water apparatus, £30; renewal of water supply, £30; repairs and maintenance of buildings, £600.

There is also a vote of £237 (£237) for wages of master-at-arms and three ships' corporals at the naval prison at Hongkong.

To show the intensity of feeling in California consequent on the Anti-Chinese bill being vetoed, the New York *World* of the 5th ironically announces:—"Up to the hour of going to press there was no official announcement of the Secession of California." That announcement, rejoins a San Francisco paper, will never be made.

Dennis Kearney and the *Stock Report* to the contrary notwithstanding. The fact, though, that anybody, however insignificant, was so silly as to talk about Secession, enabled the *World* and *Tribune* and their coadjutors to more easily work up Eastern sentiment against California. But the *World* is making a mistake. It is preparing for its own future defeat a very large dish of crow. California will make her fight within the Union, and will win it. In 1860, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, whoever he may be, will be definitely pledged on the Chinese question, and the *World* will have to support him. The Rochester *Union*, doubtless, had the *World* in its mind when it said of the veto: "But it does not settle it, it only postpones the settlement of the question at issue. That question will have to be a main one in the Presidential and Congressional contest in 1880, and Democrats should be careful not to be led to the wrong side of it by alleged Democratic newspapers, which overfill with a gush of abstractions, but are dry as the source of common sense." On the same subject the St. Louis *American* has this: "A measure of Chinamen in California would no more be punished than a measure of Indians in Colorado or Dakota, or a measure of negroes in Louisiana; and, indeed, it is not a violent suggestion that an attempt by the Federal Government to interfere in California for the protection of the Chinese would provoke a revolution involving the attempted withdrawal of the Pacific States from the Union." This the *Alta* calls "editorial bosh."

One of the most daring robberies that have ever taken place in Shanghai occurred the other night, and is noteworthy as resembling somewhat what we have come to be accustomed to here. On the morning of the 16th at between midnight and one o'clock in the morning, No. 437 in the Canton Road was entered by a gang of armed thieves who collected and carried off some \$1,400 or \$1,500 worth of property, made up of 55 balls of opium and other valuables, and \$200 in money, to get at which they had to break open several boxes. The owner and his family had gone to a "sing-song," leaving a watchman and some servants in charge of the premises. These saw that at about twelve o'clock at night there came a knock at the gate, and thinking it was their master returning, they at once opened it, when several men rushed in, and, after a struggle, they were overpowered, and the thieves, after having taken three or four times, the reports sounding very like those of a revolver, but were afterwards found to have been produced by the explosion of small charges of gunpowder wrapped in paper, proceeded at once to sets of violence by knocking the watchman down and covering his face with a mosquito net, a part of which they crammed into his mouth. They then shut the door, and the other servants hiding themselves, they then set about "improving their opportunity." Ten or a dozen men were engaged ransacking the house, and about as many more are now known to have been posted as sentries in and around the adjacent parts of the Foochow and Canton roads; and it was only in obedience to an alarm given by the firing of some of the paper bombs before named that the thieves went to the Central Police Station and gave the alarm. Two native detectives were despatched in pursuit, and next morning came up with the thieves who were making off in their boat, and had already got two miles beyond Jefferies before they were overtaken. The detectives managed to stop the boat, on which they were on board, and one of them was knocked on the head with a bludgeon and tumbled into the water, besides receiving a severe wound, while the other was shot with a revolver. The boat was then run ashore, and the thieves attempted to get to land and run away, which all but one and the boatman succeeded. These two were captured with the help of some people of the neighbourhood, and are now being lodged in the cells at the Central Police Station. In the boat were found 4 large and 17 small balls of opium, 11 packages of opium, 84 pieces of opium (balls in pieces), two opium pipes, one brass water pipe, one chop-see, some powder, shot and balls, an opium box, and six bags. The thieves were also seen to throw something into the water, and on Messrs Stripling and Fowler afterwards proceeding to the pier and searching, they fished up nearly all the money that had been stolen. Mr Fowler's opinion is that this affair is

not to be regarded in the same light as a raid organized in the same manner as that which lately happened in Hongkong, but is simply the act of a gang of wandering thieves, who, if they happen to escape now, will take care to give Shanghai a wide berth in future. The thieves are believed to be all Shanghai men, old thieves and strangers here, and on their arrival in these Settlements, they must have made the acquaintance of some resident thieves who "spotted" the house for them, and so enabled them all the more easily to ensure the success of their attack.

The Paris *Economiste Francaise*, of a recent date, gives statistics showing the actual differences in distance and time between voyages from the English Channel to Pacific and Chinese ports, and from New York to the same points. The advantages are in favor of the latter, being to San Francisco, Callao, Valparaiso, Sandwich Islands, only four and a half days, or from three and a half to four and three quarters per cent., and eight and a half days, or seven per cent., to Shanghai. If an Italian vessel be opened the difference in sailing would be 24 days, or from 83 to 51 per cent. from New York to the four places named, and 23 days, or 23 per cent., to Shanghai. The average gain to New York vessels would be 2000 miles, or 19 days over English and French competitors. Attention is then called to the increased use of steamers since the opening of the Suez Canal. The same result would follow by the isthmus route. The difference then in favor of New York for steamers, which is now very small, amounting to only one day, or from 1 to 3 per cent., would, with the canal, be, to San Francisco, 12 out of 20 days, or 41 per cent.; Callao, 12 out of 11, or 67 per cent.; Valparaiso, 12 out of 27, or 44 per cent.; to the Sandwich Islands, 12 out of 35, or 34 per cent.—an advantage of 44 per cent. on the average for New York, simply doubling the commercial advantages to the United States with the Pacific.

"HOMEWARD."

We have received a copy of "Homeward; or, Travels in the Holy Land, China, India, Egypt, and Europe," by the Rev. J. M. W. Furnham, M.A.—(Shanghai: Kelly & Walsh; London: Trubner & Co.) The author is an American Missionary resident in China for many years, who in 1873, went home by way of Europe to his native land for rest and invigoration. The book now offered to the public is made up from his notes of the journey, which were at the time published in the *North China Herald*, *New York Observer*, *Morning Star*, and other newspapers. Besides giving his own experiences the author has "cramped" extensively, and admits, or rather says with pride, that he "has availed himself of every aid within his reach, often adopting the language without deeming it necessary to mention the author." The result is a very full and very readable compendium of all particulars the traveller would care to know, (with missionary statistics and personal matters not so interesting added more liberally) as to every place passed by or through, on the long journey from Shanghai to New York—by Hongkong, Singapore, Ceylon, Suez, Cairo, Alexandria, Jerusalem, Beiruth, Naples, Rome, Florence, Bologna, Turin, Mount Cenis, Geneva, Basel, Strasbourg and Mayence, the Rhine, Paris, London, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Lakes, Ireland and Scotland; and then from Glasgow to New York. The author is observant, and makes a pleasant narrative out of what he has seen and heard, and altogether, without being brilliant, the book is eminently readable, and cannot but be extremely useful to any one going by anything like the same route or part of it. The illustrations are a feature of the book. The drawings are, or many of them, "by a pupil who has had only such imperfect instruction as the author was able to give," and some of them are remarkably good. Most of them have been considerably spoiled, some of them appearing as complete snatches, through the bad work of inexperienced workmen in printing. The work is printed at the *Chinese Child's Paper*, Shanghai, and, certainly cannot be very highly praised. The remarkably handsome cover in which it appears makes the fault we have just mentioned the more apparent.

AFFAIRS IN UPPER BURMAH.

A very great apparent discrepancy exists between the different items of news about the position of affairs in Burma which reach us by different routes; and it is only partially removed on due investigation into the internal evidence they afford of the one having crossed or forestalled the other. Papers are before us from all quarters—official documents, London and local special correspondents' letters, solemn editorial articles from many sources, and highly sensational war news—which enable us to give to-day what has not before appeared in our columns, a connected narrative of the past, and an idea as to the probable future of the country of Upper Burma. And first as to what has brought about the present condition of things. The late King of Burma's desire as to a successor was that either Nyaung Yan, or Theebaw should succeed him. The ministers, it is said, mostly inclined to see the elder son on the throne, but he was already a man very much "wired" and by that he lost the throne. For Theebaw was yet an eligible party, and therefore had the support of the Dowager Queen, who had two daughters whom she wanted to become Queens. She won over to her side, K. W. O. Mengyee, the Chief Minister, who has been several times to England, and is supposed to know something of the advantages and dangers of having too little or too much to do with that Power. He, and one or two of his confidants, represented to the other ministers that their only safety was in being unanimous, as England would only make a disputed succession a pretext for annexing the country. This was the only way of securing to themselves the continuance of their Court patronage; but of course that was with them a secondary matter. While the King was yet alive, even when, under the mild milk-and-arrow-root diet prescribed to him by his European physician, he was recovering from his complaint, dysentery, his

sons were, by the use of his name, enticed into the palace, where they were, with a few exceptions, put in irons and confined. As His Majesty went on persistently recovering, his Ministers, it is said, not being sure how he might like the liberties he had been taking with his sons, and having some idea how he would express his feelings if he disapproved of their action, plied the royal patient with heavy doses of chlorodyne, which had the effect of putting him into that long sleep which knows no waking. The Nyaung Yan and his younger brother, as well as one or two other princes, were invited to be present at their father's death-bed, but, having suspicions of foul play, or being warned in time, fled as we all know. Theebaw was proclaimed King, and, allowing the ministers to govern the kingdom, launched out into a career of sensual enjoyment. The ministers began to lose their heads, and to frame rules and regulations which curtailed the prerogatives of the Crown and lowered its dignity. No one was supposed to speak to the young King or answer his questions on matters connected with the State without the express sanction of the Council. At last in an unlucky moment they began to meddle with the religion of the people, and dared to abruptly reduce the number of the Priesthood. Pongees who sponged on the former King to the rate of a lakh of rupees a month. The Pongees were powerful, and they used their power with all the intensity they could command. The head of the clergy is said to have roused the apathetic Ruler to a sense of his impotence in the hands of those ministers, rousing his indignant passion then so high that the cure was worse by far than the disease. What might have settled down to be a fair attempt at a constitutional monarchy, collapsed. At a meeting of that Ministerial Council which was to be the principal instrument of reform under the new Constitution, King Theebaw, stimulated by the palace party, suddenly ordered into confinement two of the four principal Ministers, and also a batch of Pongees, some twenty of whom were deprived of liberty, to facilitate the coup d'état. The Constitution was thus strangled in its infancy, and Burma reverted to despotism. Ministers who enjoyed the Constitution to curb the absolutism of the Crown had no force, moral or physical, to ensure its permanency. The mass of the people are apathetic. Burma is desolate of public opinion. These are the words in which Archibald Forbes described the position of affairs after his visit to Mandalay. The despotism rule continued for some time without any harm coming of it. Then we hear of the murders. It has been advanced that the new councillors of the King urged him to commit these enormities; but it is likewise commonly believed among Europeans in Mandalay that the real and secret instigator of the massacres is the Kenwood Mongyee, the man who has been, since the late King's death, posing as the reformer and the enlightened minister. Having been the chief means of raising Theebaw to the throne, he feared that the succession of any one of the other princes would naturally lead to his own death, and Theebaw having apparently resolved to run through his term of life soon, the wily business thought he would be safer were all the Pongees and competitors for the throne sent to another world. This was accordingly done; the details our readers are only too familiar with.

And now England appears upon the scene. The massacre of the royal family of Ava, and the existence of, or probability of, disturbance which that unhappy step indicated, naturally produced in the public mind a feeling of anxiety. An exposition of the views of the Government on the circumstances then arising has been placed in the hands of the *Rangoon Gazette*, from which we have condensed the above narrative, and it asserts that all that has been done is a "purely precautionary and defensive measure, which the requirements of the position rendered eminently necessary, but which, owing to the previous agitation of the public mind and to a certain credulity and fondness for hearing and repeating news among the native population, has been exposed to some extent in some quarters to misconception and misrepresentation. It seems advisable, therefore, that it should be plainly understood that the reports of the intended despatch of a British envoy to Mandalay, and the delivery of an ultimatum to the Burmese Government, are absolutely unfounded. The attitude of the British Government is strictly one of repose and defence, watchful, it may be, but still defensive. It desires no rupture and will permit none, unless such a rupture be brought about by overt acts of insult or aggression."

Of course as long as the present condition of this exists the pursuit of commerce cannot be carried on. If we are to believe a Chinaman who has just come down from Mandalay, says the *Gazette*, a number of Chinese dealers or merchants who went to the palace to claim their dues were ordered by the King to be put in confinement, and they would have suffered this treatment had not one of the ministers pointed out the impolitic character of this measure and its injurious effect upon the trade of the country. And apart from this particular instance it is very aptly and forcibly put by our contemporary who says:—"So long as the situation of the two countries is that of two men watching each other with ready cocked and loaded rifles, there will be little disposition on the part of bazaar dealers to enter upon larger transactions or to give credit, as is their wont, to people in Upper Burma."

It is comforting, while we are receiving Reuters' telegrams that all is quiet, to read in the *Rangoon papers* of the corresponding date that recent arrivals from the golden city state as a matter of fact that the King repeated, in the middle of March, on a somewhat smaller scale, among the aristocracy of the previous month, the same detestable deed as his brother the Fugan Men, several Dowager Queens, princesses, and ex-ministers. Our contemporary asks, and very reasonably too, we think, what our object is in keeping our Political officers, Messrs Shaw, St. Barbe and Phayre, any longer in Mandalay? Are we leaving them in Mandalay to tempt the Burmese to give us a *coup d'état*? The bloodthirsty, capricious character of the young ruffian on the throne is well known, and he has only to give the signal, and the Residency with all its inmates, guards and all, would be swept away. Either the dread entertained by him and his Ministers of our power has prevented the catastrophe; but who can say that in some mad drunken mood Theebaw will not give the signal for the slaughter of every white person in his capital.

That the old European and Eurasian residents of Mandalay—men sharp at reading the signs of the times, and the temper of the Government with which they have had dealings for many years—have left Upper Burma, sacrificing pay and profits, is in itself a most significant fact, which may be said to foreshadow coming events.

To-day (April 4th) we believe, says the *Rangoon Gazette*, to be the day of Theebaw's coronation. It was only the other day that the Shan Chief of Theinnee, refused to come into Mandalay to do homage to King Theebaw, and certainly he did not object without reason, for we now hear that several Shan chiefs or Thabwats who went into the Palace in Mandalay to see the King or to see some business were seized and confined. It is thought that this act will have the effect of creating all the tributary chiefs against King Theebaw and causing disturbances in which the intervention will be necessary.

Police Intelligence.

(Before Mr Crough, Magistrate.)
Thursday, April 24.

A case of some importance was commenced yesterday, and continued to-day in which Chun A-1, a widow, was charged with unlawfully taking one Leung A-yung, a spinster, away from this Colony, for the purpose of prostitution; and further with unlawfully receiving and harbouring one U A-mat, another woman, knowing that she had been purchased for the purpose of prostitution.

Mr Dennis appeared for the accused. It appears from the evidence of Leung A-yung, that she was 18 years of age, and unmarried. On the 20th October last, she was sold to a woman named Yi Nai, and in December last re-sold to the prisoner for £195. She was then brought to Hongkong, and was asked if she would like to go to California; she said she would. She was handed a paper and told that when the Harbour Master's people questioned her she was to say that she was a married woman and that she wished to go to California to join her husband. She did as she was instructed as she feared, she said, that she would be kept in a dark room by the people of the office, if she refused. She had been told that such would inevitably be the result of her refusal. The accused had never threatened her. She embarked on board the steamer *Belgia*, accompanied by two men, and the accused. On reaching California one of the men went on shore whilst the woman (Leung A-yung) remained on board. An interpreter came on board and asked where she was going; she had been taught the answers to the questions which would be asked, but had forgotten them. She should have said that she was going to join her husband. She was taken care of at the Tung Wah Hospital, and then laid the information which led to the arrest of the accused.

In reply to Mr Dennis she admitted that she knew she was intended to become a prostitute. She had been told the name and address she was to give as that of her husband. She had expressed a wish to be married, and did not wish to become a concubine. A man, the other woman, was examined to-day, her evidence being corroborative of that of Leung A-yung's; and His Worship said that he considered there was sufficient evidence to show that a certain amount of coercion had been used, by the defendant, to compel the woman to go to California, although they were apparently consenting parties; he would therefore send the case for trial at the Supreme Court, but admitted the accused to bail.

Carl Langketele and Erik Christiansen Eriksson, seamen Danish ship *Flenburg*, were each fined 50 cents for being found drunk and incapable.

Leong Aman, a bricklayer, was fined \$10 in default fourteen days' hard labour, and to be exposed in the stocks for six hours, for indecent behaviour on the hill side before some women.

Chun A-to, a fisherman, was fined \$2 for being found loitering in the Naval Yard for a supposed unlawful purpose.

Li Alum, a shoemaker, was fined \$2 for being found in one of the Rooms at Wellington Barracks for an unlawful purpose. Van Aam and Chu Aik, shop coolies, were charged with causing an obstruction in the Queen's Road Central, and endangering the life of Mr William Legge, broker, by frightening his pony.

Mr William Legge, sworn, stated that he was driving along the Queen's Road and in pulling up opposite the shop of Sam Hing, the tailor, the defendants, who were carrying a basket of earthenware jars, were called to get out of the way; but, instead of doing so, they dropped what they were carrying in front of the pony, and ran away themselves. The pony (continued witness) was very much frightened, and had I not had him well in hand an accident must have happened. I arrested the defendants, and handed them over to Inspector Cameron. I bring the case forward as a trial case, as my business consists in driving about a good deal, and what with stone-masons' trunks and coolies, it is almost impossible to get through the streets. I nearly ran over a woman the other day, or rather she nearly made me run over her.

His Worship said that, as the defendants had broken their jars, he thought they were sufficiently punished, but he would caution them to be more careful in the future, as they not only lost their property but endangered their own lives, as well as the lives of persons whose business required them to drive through the streets.

THE ZULU WAR.

The following extracts from private letters from the Cape are given in the *World*.

"Cetwayo, the Zulu King, is as merciless as he is bloodthirsty. I have known him kill fifty women and children to feed his golden eagles. As brave as a lion, he will fight until he dies; and if he only sees a scratch on one of his warriors' backs when they return home, he is put to death, as Cetwayo thinks he must have turned from the enemy and have thus revealed the wound. . . . Advocate for God's sake, that three light cavalry regiments be sent out here to harass the Zulus; only that sort of cavalry will do heavy no good. The War Office is horribly to blame in this matter. They sent out a splendid force to Afghanistan, the tribes not being nearly as resolute as the Zulus, and

we are passed over with a few hundreds. When I tell you that the Zulus have 60,000 fighting men, armed with the Martini and that most dangerous of weapons, their assegai, you may imagine what we have to put up with."

THE OPIUM FARMS OF HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

Mr Pope Hennessy, whatever may be said of his policy in other matters, has certainly been successful in placing the Hongkong finances in a more satisfactory condition than that in which he found them; and in the matter of the Opium Farm, the increase in rental is, we believe, almost entirely due to his personal efforts. Aware of the clique into whose hands the farm had fallen, and of the difficulty of getting local men to bid against them, he took measures to invite competition from outside, with the result, as we have seen, of an increase of revenue from this source of £73,000 per annum.

As soon as the fact became known that there were outside competitors for the farm, and that a heavy advance was likely to be offered for it, there were the usual prophecies of failure and bankruptcy befalling the new bidders, and ultimate loss to the Government. But, whatever may be the result to the farmers, Mr Hennessy has taken care that the treasury of the Colony will be well protected. Not only has he taken a guarantee bond for \$50,000 from responsible sureties, but he has insisted on the deposit by the farmers themselves of \$100,000 in cash as security for the due fulfilment of them of their contract. In point of fact he has obtained—two thirds in cash, one third in bond—security for nine months' revenue.

We are not adverting to the above merely in congratulation of Hongkong and Mr Pope Hennessy. Without desiring, even by implication, to cast doubt on the responsibility of the present holders, we would ask the Executive of this Colony what securities they hold as against the collapse of any one of our farms here? So far as we are aware, they hold none, except the personal bonds of the farmers and three sureties, who may themselves be fairly presumed to have an interest in the farms. True, the rentals of the farms are paid monthly in advance; but, supposing that at the close of the month, the farmers were to throw up their contract—either from inability to carry it out, or otherwise—what position would our Executive be placed in, and what could they do to prevent almost irreparable damage to the revenue? The question is more easily asked than answered; but there is no doubt, the position would be a most critical, if not indeed a most helpless one. Take a large farm like the Opium farm, which here in Singapore brings a rental of \$34,000 per month, or \$408,000 per annum. What could the Executive do in case of a collapse? It would probably find recourse against the sureties difficult or impossible. It could not take the farm into its own hands, for it has no knowledge of its working and no officers to work it if it had. It might close the opium shops and suspend the sale of the drug altogether; but this could only be done at the risk of a gigantic riot and would in any case rob the Colony for the time of its chief source of income. Probably, he best course to adopt would be to put the farm up to sale again with the least possible delay; but any Chinese Kongsi, capable of undertaking the farm, would not be blind to the distress in which the Government was placed, nor fail to make their own terms, and probably secure the farm at so greatly reduced a rental as to seriously affect the finances of the Colony.

The case we have put is, of course, a supposition one, and must not be taken to infer any want of confidence in the present holders of our farms, in whom the Colony has, so far, been fortunate; but, though suppositions, the case is quite a possible one. It may be remembered that about nine years ago something very much like a collapse of the Opium and Spirit Farms did take place here; and these who read our translations from the Java papers will know that twice within a comparatively short period the Samarang Opium Farm has had to be resold by the Dutch Government on account of the insolvency of two successive farmers. It must be borne in mind too that there is a great temptation to men of sanguine temperament to adventure upon our excise farms. From the signs of wealth surrounding many of the persons who have rented them, they have come to be looked upon as sure and easy roads to fortune, and securing moreover a certain social status of which nearly all Chinamen are more or less ambitious, and we must therefore expect that not only will men of means really limited compete for them as long as the security required is so unsubstantial, but they will strain every nerve and exhaust every source to uphold them, and if a collapse did take place, the Government would come into possession of empty coffers and probably find the revenue of the farms anticipated for some months by forced sales.

We think therefore our Executive would do well to imitate Mr Hennessy in the matter of precaution, and insist on a cash deposit equal, as in Hongkong, to at least six months' rental. It is the only satisfactory assurance Government can accept, nor would its deposit press heavily on men really wealthy enough to undertake such responsible contracts as are involved in the leasing of our excise farms.

THE WEAKNESS OF DICKENS AND THACKERAY.

Besides the uprightness of the moral ideal which a novelist holds up, and the impression he gives you that the power of more or less approaching that ideal, is or is not within the reach of such men and women as he chooses to sketch, one must ask concerning a novelist, if one does regard him as a moralist at all, whether or not the tone of sentiment he introduces is mainly, simple, and healthy, or whether it be, on the contrary, morbid, excited, and relaxing. Judged by this text, we should not accord either to Dickens or to Thackeray unlimited praise. Dickens teaches people to gloat over their own natural feelings of sympathy, or pity, or even of mere personal love, as if they were positive merits, and merits of no mean order. To shed tears when one is sorry, to enjoy the power of helping those for whom we feel compassion, or even to feel glad and bashful or glad and proud when personal love is returned, seems to be in Mr Dickens's eyes a miracle of virtue. We doubt whether Dickens has not done almost as much harm by conveying the impression that men who feel sweet and kind feelings become, as it were, by the very fact, benefactors to their race, and entitled to claim the benediction of Heaven, as he has done good by holding up avarice and prodigality and cruelty to hatred and

contempt. He, more than any writer of our age, has elevated "gushing" into a virtue; and gushing is so far from being a virtue, that it may be said to be the preparation for a vice. There is no reticence, or modesty, or even in a spiritual sense, modesty in the tone of Mr Dickens's sentiment; and so far, at least, his novels, however excellent their practical morality, have been really injurious to the age. And though no one could properly bring this charge, in the same form, against Thackeray, yet in some sense he, too, has popularised, amongst the class which reads him, an unmanly tone of sentiment. An almost Oriental resignation to an insupportable Power, an emotion touched with despair, is the emotion which pervades his novels. As it is in that touching poem of his with which he closes his ballads, so in his works generally, he can get little beyond this:—

"And if, in time of sacred woe,
We learned at home to love and pray,
Pray Heaven that early Love and Truth
May never wholly pass away."
The "wholly" in that last line is the keynote we may say, of such a book as "Pendennis." That "early love and truth" will, as a general rule, pass away in great measure, Thackeray, as a man of the world, hardly questions. He hopes almost against hope that there may be a remnant—a small remnant—of it left to the last. And his submission to destiny is almost prostration:—
"Who knows the inscrutable design?
Blessed be He who took and gave!
Why should your mother, Charles, not mine,
Be weeping at her darling's grave?
We bow to heaven that willed it so,
That darkly rules the fate of all,
That sends the respite or the blow,
That's free to give or to recall."

This crowns the feast with wine and wit:
Who brought him to that mirth and state?
His better self, below him sit,
Or hunger hopeless at the gate.
Who bade the mind from Dives wheel
To spend the rage of Lazarus?
Come, brother, in that dust we'll kneel,
Confessing Heaven that ruled it thus."

That seems to us nearly the highest note that Thackeray touches, a note which is usually blended with a little cynicism and bitterness; and even this is hardly a healthy, certainly not an invigorating or hopeful note. Thackeray's sentiment is exquisitely refined, but it is sifting, relaxing, and never bracing. You do not feel the more manly for reading him, as you do for reading Scott; nor the more free, as you do for reading Miss Bronte; nor the more just, as you do for reading George Eliot. You feel that your knowledge of the weaknesses and uncertainties of human nature is greatly enlarged—that your hope of abiding those weaknesses and insensitivities is greatly diminished—and that your pity for every one, yourself included, is deeper. But that is hardly the feeling with which a great novelist, who was also a great moralist, should send you away.—*Spectator*.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, April 24, 1879.	
OPUM	New Patna, cash, \$875
	Old " " " " " "
	New Bazaar, cash, 540
	Old " " " " " "
	New Malwa, credit, 775
	Allowance Tala, —
	Old Malwa, credit, 775
	Allowance Tala, —

Exchange.

Bank, Wit.,	3/7
30 days' sight,	3/7 3/4
6 months' sight,	3/8
Credit,	3/8 1/2
Documentary, 6 months' sight,	3/8 3/4
India, Wit.,	22 3/4
" demand,	22 3/4
Shanghai, demand,	72 1/2
80 days' sight,	73 1/2
Gold Leaf, 99 1/2 fine	28.50
Sovereigns,	5.50

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 47 1/2 prem.	
Union Bank of Canton, \$1,400	
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,800	
North China Ins. Co., \$1,300	
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., \$1,785	
Chinese Insurance Co., \$270	
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$750	
China Fire Ins. Co., \$175	
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 5 1/2 prem.	
H.K. C. & M. S.-boat Co., \$4 dls.	
Shanghai Steam Navigation, \$15 1/2	
China Coast St. Nav. Co., \$15.95, ex div.	
Hongkong Gas Co., \$70	
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$65	
China Sugar Refining Co., \$137	
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$113	
Do.	of 1877, \$110

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, April 24, 1879.	
BAROMETR—9 A.M.	30.062
Do. 1 P.M.	30.022
Do. 4 P.M.	29.994
Thermometer—9 A.M.	78
Do. 1 P.M.	85
Do. 4 P.M.	88
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	71 1/2
Do. Do. 1 P.M.	75
Do. Do. 4 P.M.	75
Do. Minimum over night	70

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.		
When left.	Name.	From.
Oct.		
18, Ernst,		Antwerp
19, Rosine,		Cardiff
19, Hermann,		Brom
Nov.		
21, Fulda,		Hamburg
28, Rosalie,		Cardiff
Dec.		
18, Blenheim,		Flushing
23, Glamis Castle,		Cardiff
Feb.		
2, Vale of Doon,		Antwerp
12, Edward Barrow,		Hamburg
12, South American,		Penarth
13, Vigilant,		Cardiff
22, Grosvenor Constantine,		Hamburg
23, Monte Rosa,		Cardiff
23, G. C. Trufant,		Cardiff
Mar.		
4, Chocoma,		(London via Cardiff)
5, Windhorst,		(London via Cardiff)
8, Orestes (s.),		(London via Cardiff)
11, Hankow (s.),		(London via Cardiff)

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Underwritten in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tse Yat Po), CHANG from the 1st August, 1877.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Underwritten has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM.

Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail, Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

To Let.

TO LET.

TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY. MARINE HOUSE—WEST. FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS, and A GODOWN.

Apply to E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, April 16, 1879.

TO LET—AT WANCHAI.

FIRST CLASS GODOWNS.

Goods of every description Landed and Stored.

For terms, apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, April 4, 1879.

TO LET.

OFFICES IN CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, April 8, 1879.

TO LET.

PORTION of a HOUSE, very suitable for OFFICES and DWELLING, also for a STORE, Queen's Road Central. Possession 1st March next.

Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, February 4, 1879.

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue House, situate on Praya East—

FIRST FLOORS of Nos. 2, 3 and 4, Praya East, with immediate possession.

As also,

A FRONT and BACK ROOM in the DWELLING to the eastward of the Pier, with part of its spacious Verandah. Immediate Possession.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1879.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.

Also,

A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close to the Wanchai Pier. Timber received on Storage or the Yard Rented.

For further particulars, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1879.

TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Praya Central.

Apply to TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS OFFICES and GODOWNS, Nos. 54 and 60, Praya Central.

Apply to WO HANG,

Nos. 6 and 7, Praya West.

Hongkong, January 2, 1879.

Mails.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH AMPTON, AND LONDON; VIA BOMBAY.

also

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

MEAM, Captain A. E. BARLOW, will leave this on TUESDAY, the 6th May, at Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transshipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuable will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to A. MEYER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 23, 1879.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

Also, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 29th April, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. FEIHO, Commandant PASQUIN, with

MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 28th April, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, April 21, 1879.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

and ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. OCEANIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, May 3rd, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 2nd May. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 15, 1879.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer ALASKA will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on the 2nd May, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, Central America, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic Lines of Steamers.

On THROUGH PASSAGES TO EUROPE, a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT on Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. of April. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 16, 1879.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underwritten, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MEYER & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 21, 1874.

SWISS LLOYD

TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

THE Underwritten having been appointed Agents for the above Company, have this day taken over charge of the Hongkong Agency, and are prepared to grant Insurances on Marine Risks at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 19, 1879.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underwritten are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underwritten having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underwritten having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to Grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1878.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underwritten, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underwritten are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000 " Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 " Annual Income £ 250,000 "

THE Underwritten have been appointed Agents for the above Company, at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1869.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked h., near the Kowloon shore k., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked c., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section. 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works. 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works. 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour-Master's Office. 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office. 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf. 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard. 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier. 8. From Pier to East Point.

From Harbour Master to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.											
Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.			
Steamers											
African	5 c	Hunt	Brit. str.	1439	April 18	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Amoy & Shanghai	To-morrow			
Antenor	5 c	Jones	Brit. str.	1644	April 22	Butterfield & Swire					
Atholl	2 h	Thomson	Brit. str.	923	April 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co.					
Ben Gloe	5 c	Buchanan	Brit. str.	922	April 22	Gibb, Livingston & Co.					
Bombay	1 h	Jacques	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Aohong					
Braemar Castle	2 h	Jacques	Brit. str.	1425	April 17	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Saloon	at daylight			
Cassandra	2 h	Langer	Ger. str.	937	April 17	Siemssen & Co.	Amoy	Sand's Slip			
Chang Hook Kian	2 h	Webb	Brit. str.	956	Mar. 14	Bun Hin Chan	Manila	26th inst.			
Cresader	2 h	Rowin	Brit. str.	647	April 20	Remedios & Co.	Coast Ports	26th inst.			
Douglas	5 h	Young	Brit. str.	864	April 23	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		Tug Plying			
Fama	6 h	Stopani	Brit. str.	1115	April 8	H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.					
Peronia	2 c	Schultze	Ger. str.	1060	April 23	Gibb, Livingston & Co.					
Killarney	5 c	O'Neill	Brit. str.	1132	April 8	Russell & Co.		McD's Slip			
Leyte	5 c	Zubalquirre	Span. str.	312	April 9	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Shai & Hankow	To-day			
Loudoun Castle	7 c	Marshall	Brit. str.	1615	April 23	Captain					
Malabar	2 c	Gould	Brit. str.	1268	April 18	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mail			
Malacca	5 c	Smith	Brit. str.	1709	Mar. 27	Remedios & Co.	Manila	K'lon Dock			
Mariveles	5 c	Munoz	Span. str.	423	April 18	C. M. S. N. Co.	Hoihow & Haiphong	To-day			
Me-li	4 h	Marsden	Chl. str.	181	April 18	C. M. S. N. Co.	Y'hama & S. F.isco	3rd prox.			
Oceanic	5 c	Metcalfe	Brit. str.	3707	April 21	O. & S. S. Co.					
Paladin	5 h	Parker	Brit. str.	1874	April 23	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Bangkok	To-morrow			
Rajasthanhar	3 h	Hopkins	Brit. str.	933	April 18	Tuen Fat Hong					
Sea Gull	8 h	Haydon	Amer. str.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.		Coast Dock			
Tung Ting	2 h	Hawthorne	Chl. str.	314	April 8	O. M. S. N. Co.	Swatow	at daylight			
Yotung	2 h	Goggin	Brit. str.	286	April 23	Kwok Aohong					
Zephyr	1 h	Heuer	Brit. str.	sin	Russell & Co.					
Sailing Vessels											
Abbey Cowper	7 c	Cart...	Brit. bgs.	689	April 12	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Saloon				
Abbie N. Franklin	4 h	Hoves	Amer. bgs.	480	Mar. 6	Captain					
Alexa	5 c	Robb	Brit. bgs.	424	April 20	Jardine, Matheson & Co.					
Annie	2 c	Möller	Ger. Sm. bgs.	345	April 20	Melchers & Co.					
Annie W. Weston	3 c	Wisor	Amer. bgs.	740	April 23	Order	San Francisco	put back			
Cilunum	4 h	Beadle	Brit. str.	1886	April 21	Wieler & Co.	Kobe	put back			
Cocoran	3 h	Brodburst	Amer. sch.	144	April 11	W. H. Ray					
Edward May	7 c	Johnson	Amer. bgs.	928	April 8	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.					
Emilio V.	8 c	Merello	Ital. bgs.	724	Mar. 23	Vogel & Co.	Manila				
Emil Julius	4 h	Jurgensen	Ger. bgs.	501	Mar. 19	Melchers & Co.	Chefoo				
Flensborg	4 h	Jacobsen	Dan. bgs.	885	April 13	Edvard Schellhaas & Co.	Takao				
Gertrude	4 c	Francis	Brit. bgs.	483	April 18	Carlowitz & Co.	Callao				
Gesine Brons	5 h	Trumbach	Ger. bgs.	402	April 16	Wieler & Co.	Burrow's Inlet	Wanchai Pier			
Golden Fleece	4 h	Willaheire	Brit. bgs.	898	Mar. 10	Gilman & Co.	New York				
Golden Rule	4 h	Lewis	Amer. str.	1195	Mar. 7	Vogel & Co.	New York				
Haze	4 c	Evans	Amer. sh.	882	Mar. 13	Vogel & Co.					
Highlander	4 h	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.					
Johann Friedrich	1 c	Kroncke	Ger. bgs.	242	April 12	Wieler & Co.	Hontain				
Malvina	2 c	Kluge	Ger. bgs.	479	April 16	Wieler & Co.					
Manuel	2 c	Eguilior	Span. sch.	282	April 23	Chinese					
Mennon	7 c	Was	Amer. sh.	850	April 13	Melchers & Co.	San Francisco				
Oneida	4 c	Clyms	Brit. bgs.	2293	Mar. 16	Russell & Co.					
Orange Grove	8 c	Congmufe	Brit. bgs.	385	Mar. 21	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.					
Paralos	3 c	Paco	Fch. bgs.	842	April 20	Carlowitz & Co.	Callao				
Phaton	9 c	Sched	Brit. bgs.	576	April 16	Wieler & Co.	London				
Prins Donna	4 c	Lunt	Amer. sh.	1450	April 16	Vogel & Co.					
Queen of India	8 c	Cary	Brit. bgs.	890	April 10	Wieler & Co.	Honolulu				
Republic	8 c	Holmes	Amer. sh.	1361	Mar. 9	Russell & Co.					
Rosebud	8 c	Collie	Brit. Sm. bgs.	341	April 20	Order					
Rosini	7 c	Albers	Ger. bgs.	1003	April 17	Messageries Maritimes	London				
Streatthro	4 c	Millar	Ger. bgs.	1159	Dec. 17	Vogel & Co.					
Sumatra	3 h	Clough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 6	Russell & Co.					
Tallie	4 c	Stehr	Ger. bgs.	266	April 23	Edvard Schellhaas & Co.	New York				
Thos. A. Goddard	4 c	Smith	Amer. bgs.	682	Jan. 28	Russell & Co.	Victoria (V. I.)	Cleared			
Thomas Fletcher	3 c	Pendleton	Amer. bgs.	645	Feb. 29	Order					
Vesuvius	8 c	Call	Amer. bgs.	818	April 23	Captain	Portland (Oregon)	Coast Dock			
W. H. Holcomb	...	Dunton	Amer. bgs.	953	Mar. 28	Rozario & Co.					
WEAMPOA											
Friedrich Perthes	...	Walter	Ger. bgs.	446	April 24	Siemssen & Co.	Chefoo				
Taiwan	...	Jessen	Ger. bgs.	373	April 14	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Tientsin				
Victory	...	Whitting	Brit. bg.	235	April 16	Edvard Schellhaas & Co.	Tientsin				
CANTON											
Hwai Yuen	...	Wilson	Chl. str.	984	April 23	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai				
Ningpo	...	Oss	Brit. str.	761	April 24	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai				
...	Chl. str.	782	April 22	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai				